IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Abdication of Louis Philippe-A Republic de manded by the Chambers-Conflicts among the People and Soldiery in the Streets of Paris-A Provisional Government formed.

The steamer Cambria, which sailed from Liv erpool on the 26th of February, arrived at New York on Saturday, after a passage of twenty-one days, having been delayed by strong head winds.

In addition to the commercial intelligence by her she brings most thrillingly important political in- without carrying the matter to the shedding of blood, we will telligence from France, which will doubtless be felt throughout Europe.

uppeal to the people, and counsel them to refuse to be taxed Lively and long agitation.]

M. Herbert, (the Minister.) Thank God, the danger spo

The repressive measures of the French Government in reference to popular demonstrations in favor of electoral reform, were met with armed opposition on the part of the people. King Louis Philippe LEANS, and the heir-apparent. The Chamber of stitutions. It therefore does not exist; and the right which demanded the formation of a republic, and an immediate termination of monarchical government. mediate termination of monarchical government.

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a regency should be formed under the Duchess D'Onpossible. Can you deny that these banquets are public in
their character? ["No, no," from the left.] Very well LEANS until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but that has been rejected, and a republic insisted upon.

All the details of these exciting events will be found in our London Correspondence and the extracts from English newspapers which follow:

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24, 1848.

Every day adds confirmation to the opinion that a crisis is at hand in Europe, which will more or less reform or revolutionize the political institutions of nearly every country on that continent. Independent Italy has almost completed the initiative step in this good work; time alone is wanting to consolidate and perfect it. If we go to the extreme east of Europe, we find, even in Turkey, greater changes in existence and in progress than could have been anticipated from the genius of her religion, and the absolute, and, until lately, arbitrarilyexerted power of her Sovereign. Greece has, probably, already institutions far too liberal in theory and too much shead of the capacity of her people, to be brought into judicious and advantageous practice at present. Returning westward, we find in the Austrian empire abundant proofs of the existence of great knowledge of a better state of things. and a strong desire so to apply that knowledge as to bring about salutary and needful reformatory results. If this knowledge has not yet penetrated all-powerful in its operations in Hungary, Bohemia, Austrian Poland, and the Lombardo-Venetian ter-Austrian Poland, and the Hollowich has had no ritories. This reformatory principle has had no the author of the ordinance of July.

The Minister, (turning to M. Odilon Barrot.) It is and felt in Bavaria. It will not be satisfied with the mere shadow of a constitution in Prussia. The new King of Denmark has thought it necessary to strengthen his rather precarious position, by anticipating, in some degree, the wants and wishes of his subjects. Sweden is continually wisely meeting, not opposing, the onward spirit of the age. Russia, even autocratic, absolute Russia, is not opposing this spirit, either directly or indirectly. aws modelled upon the feelings and the wants of the age, and administered by Sovereigns who are too wise and liberal to oppose those wants and feelings. Spain and Portugal are an historical ternich said of Italy, mere geographical We speak with sorrow, in such terms, positions. of countries once so famous in the annals of the

FRANCE is in the height or depth, as the result may be, of a transition state. Every where are the people of that great and influential nation calling out and exerting themselves peaceably for such reforms in their institutions as the progress of events abundantly justify, and the wants of the people require. France has a population of 35,000,000 persons, out of whom not more than 200,000 have votes in the election of the popular branch of their Legislature. Need any other fact be stated to show the necessity of a reform? Certainly not, when it is added that the number of official persons connected with the Government, independent of the army and navy, is nearly five times as many as that of the electors. France has increased her army very largely during the last ten years; in 1836 she had 305,000 men under arms, in 1846 nearly 360,000; in 1802 the whole naval and military expenses of Napoleon were only three hundred and fifteen million francs : they are now, as M. Chevalier has lately shown more than five hundred and twenty millions. "We are rather inclined to think," says the Economist, " that the growing discontent of the French, ground down by taxation, and oppressed, as we have Mr. · McCulloch's authority for stating, with debts-a · discontent that is now manifesting itself throughout France-induced the French Government, as ' much as any apprehension of England, or any de- a long time in knots in the lobbies of the chamber. · sire to injure it, to augment its military forces.

It is alleged that the administration of M. Guizor secretly encouraged the reform banquets. even after some of them, those at Dijon and Autun, Elysées. There appears to have been a tacit un for instance, had exhibited violent and revolutionary principles. This was done because Ministers thought that such excesses would strengthen their majority and consequent legality of the meeting was denied in the Chamber. When the Parliament was opened, the fear of these banquets was brought to operate upon those of their party who had exhibited symptoms of discontent with the Ministry. Vitu- breach of the peace, or to dangerous excitement perative phrases were introduced into the Royal that the party should assemble, but when assembled speech, and the banquets were characterized as the police should request those who attended to encouraging immoral passions and blind enthusi- immediately disperse; if they did not, but conductasms. This was a direct censure upon the one ed themselves orderly, they would not be further hundred and seven Deputies who had assisted at interfered with; their remaining together, however, these banquets, which they were not disposed to after having been ordered to disperse, was to form submit to tacitly, and consequently a protracted and the basis of subsequent proceedings before the com highly exasperated discussion took place upon the petent court, by whose decision the question was address. The Ministry was victorious, but the to be finally settled. To this arrangement, or some fight was an arduous one, and the advantage gained thing like it, the Opposition Deputies consented, not worth what it cost, for it ended with the Minis- and they further agreed that only one speech should terial majority being reduced to a mere fragment, be made, viz. one by M. Odilon Barrot, and only (thirty-three) of what it was when the debate com- one toast drank-reform; the meeting was then menced.

A reform banquet was about to be held in the 12th arrondissement of Paris. M. Hebert, the the Opposition Deputies assembled and drew up Minister of Justice, announced the intention of the sort of programme of proceedings for the follow-Government to prevent the holding of this banquet ing day, which was placarded in the streets and at by force if necessary; and dared the Deputies to public places. This paper, among other things, assist at it. Mr. Odilon Barrot accepted the defi- directed that the members of the National Guard ance on the part of the opposition, and dared the who should attend the Deputies as a sort of escort Administration to interfere with the banquet. The should appear in their uniforms, but without arms, law of 1790, confirmed in 1834, which prohibited and that they should arrange themselves according assemblies of the people beyond a stated number, to their different legions, and under the directions was pronounced an obsolete one, and such as no of their respective officers. This placard gave the points of the capital on which the assemblage of the peo-Minister dare attempt to resuscitate at the present great umbrage to Ministers; they asserted that it as- ple might be expected. time. The following is an account of the closing sumed the powers of Government, and an authoriof the Debates in the French Chambers on this ty over the National Guard; that it was evidently

The point in dispute was the constitutionality of these po pular assemblies; which was denied by the Minister and

the other hand, had cited the silence of the constitutions of not to attend the meeting. The issuing of these 1814 and 1830 upon the subject as a virtual denial of the placards caused great excitement, but no immediate right. To this M. Ledru Rolin replied that the right was breach of the peace. They were torn down, howhimself had declared that the exercise of the right was not only salutary, but was highly proper and desirable; Guizo himself had belonged to a society which held such banquets.

M. Ledru Rolin then proceeded thus : And now I come t personal matters. I have been severely assailed. I reply to these attacks by telling you that there remains with us a final Wo to you if you violate it! [uproar in the centre. we to you if you invade liberty! we to you if you oppose us your battalions! [Outcry in the centre.] For then

en of here exists only in the imagination of the honorable number who has just spoken. And it is not on imaginary angers that we are now to act, but on the law and it xecution, which has been confided to the executive and judi ial authorities. He proceeded to comment upon the cons abdicated his throne in favor of his grandson, the Count de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Ogstout de Paris, infant son of the l Deputies, however, sustained by the people, have you exact leads to the same results, to the same abuses which mediate termination of monarchical government. Have they not toleration, correspondence, publication of the The Duke de Nemours was proposed as regent, lists, publication in the journals of every thing said there ssailed, calumniated at your banquets, we content oursel with invoking measures of prevention—measures which have never ceased to be at the disposal of authority—as legally That which you do without right, you cannot do without coming in conflict with the law which forbids it. [Applause rom the centre—protracted excitement.]

M. Odilon Barrot, (in his seat.) Polignac and Peyron

net were more constitutional than you! [A pause.]

The Left. True! true! good!

The Centre. Order! order!

The President. I enjoin silence upon the Chamber. [The greatest tunult prevailed throughout the House. M. Barrot wished to continue. The Minister stood ready to reply. M. Paillet was at the tribune. From every side came exclamations. Those on the left repeated the words of Barrot. Those at the centre, loudly and with phrenzied excitement, called for order! order! This unparalleled tumult con

tinued for ten minutes.] The Minister; (in his seat.) I will never permit, what ever violence may be menaced, [interruption on the left, however injurious and passionate may be the language of my adversaries-I will never permit insult to be cast, either upor my person or upon the authority with which I am clothed Good !

The whole Left. Order! order!

than voti. The Centre. Order! order! Enough. Question.

The Left. Respect the freedom of debate.

The Musister. I repeat it—the violence with which m person is menaced. [The tumult and disorder reached the ces at the Centre. Mr. President, bring to orde

those who make this disturbance.

M. Emile de Girardin. I demand the floor.

President. The Minister has the right to it. The Minister, (in his place.) Whatever may be the lence exhibited against my person, [fresh and loud exclama tions from the left, ] I will not permit my person or my autho rity as Minister to be insulted. I was setting forth my ow the Imperial and Ministerial salons of Vienna, it is principles, my own convictions, and I am answered by name back unpleasant recollections. [Murmurs ] How is that

A voice from the Centre. They pronounced the name

who have given the signal for these violent interruptionswho, as the head of a party, ought on the contrary to have set an example of moderation. [Outbursts of clamor from the

ral voices. Good! good! MM. Ferdinand Barrot and Sieges sharply addressed th

Minister in the midst of the confusion. Several voices. Order! order! bring the disturbers

The Minister. Well, I have not addressed to you any anpellation which could bring upon your head accusations yo do not deserve. I know it. [Fresh interruptions.] Finally perous, enjoying the benefits of institutions and to characterize these banquets; to show you their danger; to convince you they are unconstitutional and contrary to all I erty, I ask of all who hear me, are we accustomed to discussions of this kind [No, no! Good!] I protest against them. But I understand them too well, and, far from dampfeelings. Spain and Portugal are an historical ening my courage, they show me that I have hit the truth blank as respects the great principles of the age; that I have touched the raw. [Exclamations on the left.]

Several voices. Good, good! Bravo!
The Minister. I shall execute the law upon all who seek to date it. [Bravo, bravo! Cries from the left, tumult, confusion.]
A voice on the Left. That's a threat.

M. Oddlon Barrot. Since it is I who have, by an exclama-tion, provoked the language you have just heard, permit me to reply in few words. I repel, at the outset, the threats have been buried against us : it is only a leaf from the past. So was it under the restoration; such were the threats then put forth. It is the weapon to which they resort when

you would crowd them in debate. roice. It was you who provoked this tumult. M. Odilon Barrot. While, instead of appealing to freedo debate, you call to the aid of your opposition the crown an the majority. [Boisterous interruptions from the left. yes!] You are surprised that we should be excited. are not alone; in your midst, by your side, are others wh are also excited. I repeat, here in my place, what I said from the tribune : your conduct is a stain upon a Government whose power derives its sanction from the resistance of the masses. [Murmurs in the centre.] Yes; I ask that my words may be faithfully recorded and long remembered. Min-isters of the Revolution of July! you are violating a right which the Ministers of the Restoration respected, even up moment when they were overthrown with royalty his Take note of what I say : take note of what is a fact-a fact not to be blotted out: you do not even respect that which was respected by Polignac himself! [Agitation.]

M. Emile Girardin. The question is disputed; it is doubt-

ful. I demand that you proceed against the banquets as yo have against ministerial corruption. [Violent tumult : que on, question !]

The whole left side withdrew; the question was put, be there was no quorum, and the President pronounced the session at an end. Before separating, the Deputies gathered for

The Opposition Deputies remained firm in their determination to attend the banquet, and it was fixed to be held on the 22d instant, in the Champs derstanding between the Ministers and their opponents that, as the question of the constitutionality by one party and asserted by the other, no obstacle should be placed in the way of the meeting. provided it was conducted so as not to tend to a quietly to disperse. This was the understanding up to Monday at noon; on the evening of that day a very suspicious and dangerous movement, and

natural and imprescriptible right, of the right of speech, of signatures of the Prefect of Police, and the Commandthe press, and of assembling without arms;" and had urged ant of the National Guard: the first warning the peoimprescriptible-not to be thus lost; and he referred to the ever, stamped upon, and treated with every mark fact that, after the adoption of the charter of 1830, Guizot of contempt. The opposition Deputies re-assembled in the evening, and thought it best to agree to defer holding the meeting, seeing the determined stand which the Administration had taken and the preparations which they had made to make use of every kind of military force. Only seventeen Deputies voted for holding the meeting under existing circumstances; the rest for its postponement. Notice of this postponement was immediately placarded, and the excitement became very intense and general.

Tuesday, the 22d, was a day in Paris more re-sembling one of the three days in July, 1830, than any day which has occurred between that period and the present. Fortunately, however, so far as we have heard, there was very little bloodshed. There is an account of only one person having been killed although several were wounded. Large masses of people paraded the streets, singing the Marsellaise ymn and uttering ferocious cries of vengeance against Guizot. An attack was made upon the hamber of Deputies, and one upon the Hotel of Foreign Affairs; both, however, were easily repelled by the soldiery, who were posted in great number all over the city. The soldiers and the citizens behaved with great good temper towards each other; the former, when compelled to charge and use their swords, used only the flat side, and the people were occasionally seen shaking hands with the soldiers. Odilon Barrot, on Tuesday, impeached Guizot in the Chamber of high crimes and misdemeanors, including corruption, oppression, &c.; and it is rumored that, after this charge has been heard, and a decision upon it taken, he and all the Deputies on the opposition side of the Chamber will resign. Among the names attached to the those of George Lafayette, Arago, Carnot, &c.

FEBRUARY 25, 1848. The news from Paris received last evening and this morning is of the most important description. Great disturbances occurred in various parts of the lost on both sides : many of the streets were barri-National Guard in review on Tuesday evening he was during the whole of this day. was loudly cheered. The only cries, except "Vive Louis Philippe," were "Reformé" " A bas Guizot."

The disturbances continued through the whole of Wednesday, (23d,) with great and constantly renewed vigor on the part of the people; the National Guard, in many instances, fraternizing with them. The affair grew hourly more menacing until towards evening, when the rumer of the resignation of the Ministry stopped the current of popular fury, and produced a temporary pause. Soon after the assemblage of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the King had called on Count More to forn a new Cabinet. This announcement was received with loud cheers: a short but highly interesting debate ensued, in which M. Guzot and his Min sterial colleagues site the Chamber of Deputies, however, they were stopped by showed admirable firmness and decision. It ended, however, without the Chambers' entering upon the question of the impeachment of the Ministers. A very stormy conversation took place in the Chamber of Peers on the state of Paris, but it led to no result. Various rumors exist as to the parties who are to form the new Ministry-unquestionably Count Molé will be President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Passy is mentioned as Minister of Finance, and M. de Tocquerille as Minister of Public Instruction. Whole legions of the National Guard fraternized with the towards the Boulevards, and still marching in order, and arm people early on Wednesday, and joined in their cries for reform and a change of Ministers. At times conflicts between the Guards and the regular soldiers appeared inevitable, but none took place. The general aspect of affairs on Wednesday night was that though the recole resided at their head, armed with sabres. In the Place de la Madeleine an attempt was made by the troops to disperse them, which was only partially successful, and shortly afterwards they met another large body, the leaders of whom fraternally embraced the National Guardsmen. On arriving in front of the Hotel des Affaires Etranges that though the recole resided and the regular control of the Hotel des Affaires Etranges. was, that though the people rejoiced at the resigna-tion of the Ministry, they were not quite satisfied with Count Molé at the head of a new one. "It is not enough" they said it we must have referred. was, that though the people rejoiced at the resignais not enough," they said, "we must have reform." It is very possible that they will not be satisfied with less than seeing Odilon Barrot in the Cabinet. nor feel themselves sure of reform without this guaranty. Count Molé's administration would have the support of the conservative majority, although the new Cabinet is said to contain many members of the Opposition. The compromise patched up may serve for a time, but it cannot be permanent. A Thiers and Barrot Cabinet will be forced upon the King: such an administration would be satisfac-No mail has arrived from Paris to-day. The railway stations and barriers are in possession of the people. The rails have been taken up round Paris to a considerable distance, to prevent the

troops arriving from the country. Private expresses announce that serious conflicts ave taken place in Paris, in which there has been a great loss of life; that some of the troops of the ine have refused to act, and that Amiens has seconded the movement at Paris. All communication had ceased between Paris and the country, and the mail and passengers from Amiens had returned to that place. A gentleman, who left Paris at half-past eight on Wednesday evening, states that barricades were then erecting in almost all the quarters of the city, and to a much greater extent than in 1830.

Thus far writes our correspondent, who, beside riving a concise view of the events which immediately preceded the popular outbreak, has epitomized the incidents of the 22d and 23d, the details of which, as well as of the more exciting occurrences on the 24th, we gather from the newspapers, as follows :

FROM WILLMER AND SMITR'S LIVERPOOL TIMES. We noticed in our last the feverish state in which political affairs stood in Paris on the night of Thursday, the 10th Feb ruary, and we regret to announce that each day has added to hat excitement, which had increased to such a pitch on the 22d, the day on which it had been fixed to hold the great reform banquet, that the entire city was in open insurrection. The conversation which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday evening, between BARROT and DUCHATEL, prepared the people for the formal prohibition of the reform banquet which was to take place on the following day. Pro clamations by the Prefect of Police, and an order of the day by the commander of the National Guards, were published, forbidding the banquet and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by their chiefs. In consequence of these acts of Government, the opposition Deputies met and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of Ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies. It was further resolved that, should this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions as Deputies

The army collected within Paris and the surrounding vil lages and forts considerably exceeded one hundred thousand men, and orders been given for the military occupation of all

As the day advanced the assemblages in the streets gradus ly increased, until dense crowds filled the principal thorough fares leading to the legislative chambers, and large bodies of had a most pernicious tendency. It was immediately determined that the meeting, if it took place, sembled in great multitudes around the Chamber of Depu-

The latter had | should be dispersed by force; notices were forthwith ties, and forced their way over the walls. They were attackaffirmed by M. Ledru Rolin and his page. The latter had should be dispersed by force; notices were forthwith ties, and forced their way over the waits. They were attack-quoted from the constitution of 1791 the guaranty, "as a issued and placarded through the streets, under the ed by the troops and dispersed, but reassembled in various quarters. They showed their hatred of M. Guizot by demolishing his windows and attempting to force an entrance into this clause as conclusive upon the subject. The Minister, on ple, and the second calling upon the National Guard his hotel, but were again repulsed by the troops. All the military in Paris and all the National Guards were summoned to arms, and every preparation made on the part of the Government to put down the mob. The latter raised barricades in various places, and unpaved the streets, overturned omnibuses, and made preparations for a vigorous assault or a pro-

All the accounts from Paris represent the city in a terrific state of excitement and dismay the whole of that day. All the streets leading to the Chamber of Deputies were, like the bridge, occupied by strong detachments of troops, and no one was allowed to pass except the Deputies, the newspaper reporters, and those who were furnished with special tickets of

Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING. The accounts which I sent you this morning will have pre pared you for great confusion in the streets of Paris, great asemblages of the people, and partial disturbance, if not for actual insurrection. The result is just what might have been expected. Immense masses have paraded the public thoroughfares throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were on foot, and occasionally, where the masses became more than ordinarily dense, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, and the streets were cleared with wonderful quickness. The shops were all closed, and business of every kind was suspended. The crowd generally directed itself towards the Place de la Madeleine, (where, if the banquet had gone on, the procession of the Deputies was to have started from, ) to the Place de la Concorde, and to the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies.

The principal portion of the crowd appeared to have been drawn together more from curiosity than from the wish to create disorder, and they were far more formidable from their vast numbers than from their apparent intentions; still, however, there were occasional parties of a very different characer. Masses of men in blouses, frequently amounting to thousands, were to be seen marching together with a certain degree of order and apparently under regular leaders. A large articles of impeachment, besides that of Barrot, are body of students also paraded the Boulevards, mixed with others of a more ambiguous, if not of a more dangerous description, singing the Marseillaise at the very pitch of their voices, and vociferating " A bas Guizot ! a bas le Ministere ! Vive la Réforme!" accompanied with groans or cheers as the case might be. If to this you add regiments of Municipal city throughout the whole of Tuesday evening and Guards, horse and foot, drawn up in different quarters, and night; several conflicts took place, and lives were occasionally charging the people where they assembled in large numbers or appeared threatening; thousands upon thousands caded. There appears to have been no adverse of cavalry and infantry in all the principal squares, Boulefeeling towards the King and royal family; for vards, and quays; and multitudes of anxious people crowdwhen his Majesty, attended by the Dukes de Ne- ing the windows wherever there was a chance of seeing what mours and Montpensier, passed the soldiers and was going on; you have before you a picture of what Paris

> I shall now proceed to give you detached details, which is is difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form. I have already said that the principal point to which the crowd tended was the Place de la Madeleine and the Place de la Concorde. About half-past eleven a regiment of infantry and several squadrons drew up near the church of the Madeleine, where the crowd was most dense. A few minutes afterwards an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in blouses, and said to amount to upwards of six thousand, appeared from the direction of the Boulevards, but no one could exactly say from what place they came. They marched in procession, holding each other's arms, and sung the Marseillaise in one general chorus. When passing Durand's restaurant, they gave three cheers for retorm, and then proceeded without stopping to the Place de la Concorde, their evident intention being to make their way to the Chamber of Deputies. At the bridge oppoa large body of cavalry and infantry, drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a stand still, and their numbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest squares in Europe. Just at that moment a portion of the regiment of cavalry at the bridge charged upon the mass, separated and drove a considerable portion back towards the Boulevards, while the rest was driven into the Champs Elysées, and the rest down the Rue Rivoli.

> The whole of the Place was cleared in less time than car be conceived; but the soldiers, though they did their duty with great determination and effect, so far from using unnecessarily harsh means, appeared to go about it with great humanity, and even good humor. The portion of the crowd driven in arm, had four National Guards at their head, armed with against the great gate of the hotel, an example which was followed by the rest, who began knocking against the gate; shower of stones was thrown at the same time, and broke se-veral windows. During this time a body of the Municipal Guards, who were drawn up within the gates, deliberately loaded their muskets, and prepared for what might follow but a body of cavalry, emerging from the Rue des Capucines, at that moment charged, struck some of the most active with the flat side of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dis-

the flat side of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dis-persing the crowd, and relieving the residence of the President of the Council from the danger it was in.

I may as well mention that among the other cries which issued from the crowd was that of Vive la ligne, which was tory to the people, and the most truly conservative of the peace of Europe and the best interests of France.

No mail has arrived from Paris to-day. The number of prisoners were taken by the police, who had been caught in the act of uttering seditious cries or throwing stones. These are the principal incidents which have come within

my notice in the course of the day. They were not very se rious in themselves, but they are just of a nature that migh at any moment lead to a catastrophe. One thing must appear evident to any one who has seen the aspect of Paris during this day; and that is, that the Government, in deterduring this day; and that is, that the Government, in deter-mining not to allow the procession of deputies, and the enor-mous additional number of persons which would have assem-bled had it taken place, came to a wise determination. Whether they would not have done better had they given the orders for stopping it at an earlier period, and bet preparations were made, is another matter. I think they would. Had the notice been given three days ago that the meeting was not to be allowed, a great deal of the excitemen and confusion of this day would have been avoided. The exand confusion of this day would have been avoided. The ex-cuse of the Government is, that it did not interfere until the promoters of the banquet began to organize and arrange Na-tional Guards and other persons to form the procession. The excuse is hardly tenable, for it was known and clearly an-nounced several days before that the procession was to be one of the principal parts of the demonstration. It is rumored that eleven of the twelve deputies of Paris have resigned their

IMPEACEMENT OF THE MINISTRY .- At the meeting of t Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, the Deputies of the Opposition, to the number of 53, submitted the following propo

"We propose to place the Minister in accusation "1. Of having betrayed the honor and the interests

" 2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution riolated the guaranties of liberty, and attacked the rights o

the people.

"3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute for the free expression of public opinion the calc lations of private interest, and thus perverted the represent

"4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in pub ic offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges "5. For having, in the same interest, wasted the finance

of the State, and thus compromised the 6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right in herent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guarantied to them by the charter, by the laws, and by

"7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revo lutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agita Here follow the signatures, M. Odilon Barrot at the head.

M. Genoude sub nitted, in his own name, a proposition occusation against the Minister, conceived in these terms : "Whereas the Minister, by his refusal to present a project law for electoral reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose put in accusation the President of the Council and his col

THE REFORM MANIPESTATION .- The following is the r form manifestation issued on Monday morning by the Opposi tion, and published in all the Liberal papers, and by the Ministry support their reasons for probi

"REFORM MANIFESTATION .- The general co ed to organize the banquet of the 12th arrondise t right to state that the object of the demonstr Tuesday is the legal and pacific exercise of a constitutional right—the right of holding political meetings, without which representative government would only be a derision. The Ministry having declared and maintained at the Tribune that this right is subjected to the good pleasure of the police, deputies of the opposition, peers of France, ex-deputies, members of the Council General, magistrates, officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the National Guard, members of the Central Committee of Electors of the Opposition, and editors of newspapers of Paris, have accepted the invitation which was made to take part in the demonstration, in order to protest, in virtue of the aw, against an illegal and arbitrary pretension.

As it is natural to foresee that this public prof

tract a considerable gathering of citizens; as it may be assumed, also, that the National Guards of Paris, faithful to their motto, "Liberté, Odre Public," will desire, on this eccasion, to accomplish the double duty of defending liberty by oining the demonstration and protecting order, and preven all collision by their presence; and as, in the expectation of a numerous meeting of National Guards and of citizens, it seems right to take measures for preventing every cause of trouble and tumult, the committee has thought that the demon-stration should take place in that quarter of the capital in which stration should take place in that quarter of the capital in which the width of the streets and squares enables the population to assemble without excessive crowding; accordingly, the depu-ties, peers of France, and other persons invited to the banquet, will assemble on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, in the ordinary will assemble on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, in the ordinary place of the meeting of the parliamentary opposition, Place de la Madeleine. The subscribers to the banquet who belong to the National Guard are requested to meet before the church of the Madeleine, and to form two parallel lines, between which the persons invited will place themselves; the cortege will be headed by the superior officers of the National Guard who may present themselves to join the demonstration; immediately after the persons invited and the guests will be placed a rank of officers of the National Guard; behind the latter the National Guards, formed in columns according to the number of the legions; between the third and fourth columns the young men of the schools, headed by persons chosen by themselves; next, the other National Guards of Paris and the

themselves; next, the other valuation of the content of the suburbs, in the order set forth above.

"The cortege will leave at half past 11 o'clock, and will proceed by the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées to the place in which the banquet is to take place. The sees to the place in which the banquet is to take place.

committee, convinced that this demonstration will be the more committee, convinced that this demonstration will be the more efficacious the more it be calm, and the more imposing the more it shall avoid even all pretext of conflict, invites citizens to utter no cry, to carry neither flag nor exterior sign. It invites the National Guards who may take part in the demonstration to present themselves without arms; for it is desired to make a legal and pacific protest, which must be especially powerful by the number and the firm and tranqui attitude of the citizens. The committee hope that on this occasion every man present will consider himself as a functionary charged to cause order to be respected. It trusts in the presence of the National Guard. It trusts in the senti-ments of the Parisian population, which desires public peace with liberty, and which knows, that to secure the maintenance of its rights, it has only need of a peaceable demon stration, as becomes an intelligent and enlightened nation, which has the consciousness of the irresistible authority of its moral power, and which is assured that it will cause its gitimate wishes to prevail by the legal and calm expression of

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 2 o'clock. After I dispatched my letters last evening, events of greate mportance than had taken place up to post hour occurred. In several streets running into the Rue St. Denis and the Rue St. Martin, the people erected barricades, by tearing up the paving-stones, seizing carts, omnibuses, &c. Most of these arricades were soon carried by the municipal grards and troops; but at some of them severe engagements took place, notwithstanding the people were almost entirely unarmed. The markets, the Place de la Concorde, the Place du Ca tousel, the Boulevards, the Rue St. Honore, and an immense number of other streets and places, were occupied by the troops. In fact, the whole of Paris was occupied, as if civil war had been every where raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night. As I turned into the Rue St. Denis, the dragoons, who were stationed close by the Porte, received orders to charge, and I saw them gallop down the street at a rapid rate, with their drawn swords gleaming in the sun. At the same moment detachments of light dragoons and infantry hastened after them. From that it was clear that additional assistance was required against the people in that quarter.

On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multitude approaching, headed by a red flag. From the haste with which they advanced, it was plain that they were being pursued by the military. About an hour ago I observed artillery advancing towards the Boulevards, with the object, no doubt, of being directed on the Rue St. Martin and that neighborhood. The Rue St. Honore is occupied with an immense crowd The garden of the Palais Royal is closed. All the passages are also closed and occupied with troops. You would find it difficult to conceive the mournful attitude of this usually gay city at this moment. Shops closed every where-soldiers every where-alarm and anxiety among all classes. Not a single omnibus to be seen; not a carriage, not a cart; only a few ment turned up; gas lamps smashed, and the remains of wanton destruction frequently visible.

Great numbers of fresh troops have been marched into Paris his morning, from the towns and garrisons within reach of

The National Guard, though the rappel was frequently eaten last evening, scarcely turned out at all. In many places, it is said, that scarcely three persons in a whole company inswered the rappel. This morning the rappel has been again beaten with a like result. In districts where the National Guards did assemble they cried "Vive la Reforme!" and sung the Marseillaise,

Three o'clock .- The Guizot Ministry has resigned. A deoutation of the officers of the National Guard went to the Tuileries to demand that it should be dismissed, when they were told by General Jacqueminot, commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry had given in its resignation.

The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mont-Valerein howed that an incendiary fire was raging there.

Four o'clock.-The intelligence of the resignation of Ministry is spreading like wildfire through the city, and is Royal. All the furniture was taken out and burnt in the court. every where received with every demonstration of joy. At this moment there is an immense crowd on the Boulevard shouting "Vive la Reforme!" A general commanding the roops exclaimed, "You shall have reform." "And the disnissal of the Ministry !" cried the people. "Their dismissal, and accusation, and every thing !" was the answer, and it was received with shouts of applause.

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin still continues, and roops are proceeding to it. When, however, they shall learn the overthrow of the Ministry, it is believed that hostilities will mmediately cease.

In passing the bank just now I saw the mob had got po sion of the guard-house at the corner. They had torn down the flag, and a fellow hoisted it on a large pole. There were then shouts of "To the Tuileries!" To the Tuileries!"

Fresh troops are being summoned to Paris. The regiment of carbineers in garrison at Provins are expected momentarily. At Clichy the inhabitants have been told to prepare for the reception of troops.

During last night the barricades of yesterday morning were emoved. However, this morning large numbers of the populace were under arms and rebuilding barricades. The streets of St. Denis, St. Martin, Rambuteau, St. Sauvier de Gravilliers, and all the narrow streets adjoining, have been barricaded and so well defended that, up to 11 o'clock, the troops had failed in their attempts to take possession of them. The Mu-nicipal Guard were repulsed to the Rue Montorquoil by the firing of the populace. The garrison of thirty thousand troops are all employed to guard the innumerable avenues to the Place Gerard. Many of the regiments are overcome with fatigue. The Council of Ministers and a crowd of Parliamentary dignitaries have taken refuge in the chatcau. Fresh troops are expected every moment by railway.

Half-past four. - All Government officials have been ered to place themselves under arms as National Guards, The troops of the line have been provided with hatchets to cut down the barricades. The 2d, 4th, and 5th legions of the National Guard have mustered strongly, shouting " Vive la reforme! A bas Guizot!" The revolt now appears to be concentrated in the St. Denis and St. Martin quarters, where a sharp fire is kept up between the insurgents and the municipal guard. It is rumored that the artillery is directed to destroy the barricades, and that cannon have been fired in the streets

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Vavin, the deputy of the 11 h arondissement of Paris, rose, and in the name of himself and the other deputies for Paris, addressed some questions to the Minister of the Interior with respect to the re-M. Guizot, who had shortly before entered the Chamb

The King has sent for Count Mole, who is empowered to form a Ministry." [Loud cries of "bravo" and cheers followed this announcement, which appeared to annov M. Gnilowed this announcement, which appear to be prevented by zot.] He then continued: "We are not to be prevented by such manifestations as those I now hear, as long as we remain, in office, which will be till our successors are appointed, from doing our duty. We shall consider ourselves answerable for all that may happen. We shall act in every thing we do according to our best judgment and our consciences, and according to what we consider the interests of the country."

After some interruption created by this announce M. Odilon Barrot rose and said: "In consequence of the situation of the Cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday," (the impeachment.) [Loud cries of 'yes, yes,' and 'no, no.'] I will submit to the decision of the Chamber on the point. [No, no.]

M. Dupin then rose and said: "The first thing necessary for the capital is peace. It must be relieved for acceptant.

For the capital is peace. It must be relieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been done to the rest of the nation. But the people must know that its deliberations must not be on the public way.

The assemblages must cease. I do not see how the ministry,
who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy themselves at the same time in re-establishing order and with the care of their own safety. I demand the adjournment of the propositions presented yesterday." of "no, no."]
M. Guizot: "As long as the Cabinet shall be entrusted

with public affairs it will make the law be respected. The Cabinet sees no reason why the Chamber should suspend its labors. The Crown at the present moment is using its prerogative. That prerogative must be respected. As long as the Cabinet is upon these benches no business need remain suspended." The President then put the question as to the adjournment

of M. Odilon's Barrot's proposition. About one hundred members of the Opposition supported the adjournment: the whole of the Conservatives were against it. The Chamber immediately rose in great agitation. Five o'clock .- The public joy increases at the resignation

of the Ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guards, followed by a large crowd, is passing through the Bourse, shouting "Vive la Réforme!" Half-past five o'clock .- As the resignation of the Ministry

comes more and more widely known the public joy become greater. It really seems as if no ministry were ever so inensely or so universally detested. The shops still continue to be closed. The movements of troops are also continuing. The fighting has ceased in the quarter St. Martin, but great crowds still fill the streets, and the soldiers have difficulty in maintaining order.

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24. The tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris. All Paris is in the hands of the National Guards and the people. Count Mole was first named and rejected by the people. THIRRS and BARROT were next named, and the proclamations appointing them ministers are torn down every where by the public.

The palace of the Palais Royal has been taken pos of by the people, after a great deal of carnage. An attack was made at one o'clock on the palace of the Tuileries. The Tuileries is in the hands of the National Guard.

The people are also in possession of the railway stations and barriers. The rails have been removed to prevent the troops from arriving from the country.

A strong Government will be organized. A republic on the model of the United States is proposed. There has been a frightful loss of life, and, in many instances, the troops have

refused to act against the people. The number of killed is said to be upwards of five hundred, principally in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuileries. An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock, which failed.

At 12 o'clock, ODILON BARROT, accompanied by Genera LAMORICIERE, repaired from the Chamber of Deputies to the Ministry of the Interior, where he was formally installed, in presence of the National Guard and a multitude of citizens, who filled the court. Shortly afterward the following proclamation was posted upon the gate, amidst universal acclama-

"My dear Comrades: I have been invested by the new Cabinet with the superior command of the National Guard of the department of the Seine. "By your energetic attitude you have asserted the triumph

of liberty. You have been, and will ever be, the defenders of order. I rely upon you, as you may rely upon me.

Your constade, General LAMORICIERE.

(Countersigned) "PARIS, FEBRUARY 24, 1848."

At two o'clock, the Kine, finding further resistance useess, made a formal abdication in favor of his infant grandson, and the following proclamation was posted on the walls of Paris :

"Citizens of Paris: The King has abdicated. The crown, bestowed by the revolution of July, is now placed on the head of a child, protected by its mother. They are both under the safeguard of the honor and courage of the Parisian population. All cause of division among us has ceased to exist. Orders have been given to the troops of the line to return to their respective quarters. Our brave army can be better employed than in shedding its blood in so deptorable a

"My beloved fellow-citizens! From this moment the maintenance of order is entrusted to the courage and prudence of the people of Paris, and its heroic National Guard. They have ever been faithful to our noble country. They will not lesert it in this grave emergency.

This proclamation produced a temporary calm, but it was of very short duration, the people demanding vengeance for some of their companions who had been shot by the soldiery at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs. On leaving the palace the King and his family proceeded to

Neuilly under an escort of cuirassiers. After the troops eva-cuated the Tuileries, (which had been previously attacked,) the palace was immediately occupied by the insurgents, who destroyed every thing in it—windows, furniture, pictures, &c. The throne alone was left entire, carried in procession through the streets and the Boulevards, and ultimately smashed to pieces. A similar scene of destruction took place at the Palais

In the Chamber of Deputies, at one o'clock, M. SAUZET took the chair in presence of about three hundred members Shortly afterwards it was stated that the Duchess of Orleans had arrived at the palace with her two sons. The Princes soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by two Princes and the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier. The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the members o the House. He penetrated with difficulty as far as the semicircle, which was crowded with officers and soldiers of the National Guard. His presence produced a lively impression on the assembly. Almost immediately afterwards the Duchess entered and seated herself in an arm chair between her two sons

The hall was then forcibly entered by a multitude of armed men of the lower orders and National Guards. The Princess and her children retired to one of the upper benches of the centre, opposite the presidential chair. The greatest agitation and uproar prevailed, and, when si-

lence was restored, M. Dupin announced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favor of his grandson, and conferred the regency on the Duchess of Orleans. A voice from the public gallery : "It is too late." An indescribable scene of tumult ensued. A number of

Deputies collected round the Duchess and her children and the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. National Guards also rallied round the royal family. M. MARIE then ascended the tribune—his voice was

drowned by deafening cries. When silence was restored. M. Marie said that, in the critical situation in which the capital was placed, it was urgently necessary to adopt some measures calculated to calm the population. Since morning the evil had made immense progress. Shall we proclaim the Duke de Nemours or the Duchess of Orleans regent?

M. Crémieux, who followed, was of opinion to uphold the new Government. M. Genoude thought that an appeal ough o be addressed to the people.

M. Odilon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and advocated the rights of the Duchess d'Orleans. M. Larochejaquelin supported the appeal to the people. M. Lamartine and Ledru Rolin insisted on the necessity of appointing a Provisional Government. M. Sauzet here put on his hat, and concluded the sitting.

The Princes retired, followed by all the members of the entre, those of the left alone remaining in the hall. The inurgents then called, or rather carried, M. Dupont DR L'EURE o the presidential chair. The tribune and all the seats were occupied by the people and National Guards, and the names of the following members of the Provisional Government were proclaimed: M. GARNIER PAGES, M. LEDRU ROLIN, M. ARAGO, M. LAMARTINE, M. MARIE, M. CREMIEUX.